

Use Of Rapid HIV Testing To Prevent Perinatal And Partner Transmission:

Preconception Through Delivery

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Applying a Life Course to a Perinatal Health Framework Dawn Misra, Holly Grason

- Perinatal encompasses both maternal and infant outcomes
- Framework integrates perinatal health into a life span with multiple determinants
- Prepares pregnancy planning and helps women be healthy prior to pregnancy

Measurable outcomes:

- Prevention of partner transmission
- Prevention of secondary transmission and of superinfection
- Positive maternal health
- Adequate prenatal clinic attendance
- Prevention of perinatal transmission
- Prevention of prematurity and of low birth weight
- Prevention of PP depression

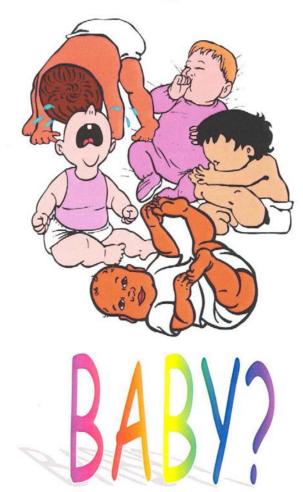
Health Across the Lifecourse:

- Preconception counseling prior to pregnancy occurrence
- Family planning integrated in HIV clinic
- Rapid testing of partners in HIV clinic
- Rapid testing of patients and partners in OB clinic
- Integration of OB and HIV services
- Rapid testing in the DR
- Linkage into HIV care for newly diagnosed women and children

Preconception counseling - planning a healthy pregnancy.

- □ Prevent perinatal and partner HIV transmission
- Assist with pregnancy planning.
 - Fully informed about reproductive and general health
- Enter pregnancy in good health, with a healthy immune system, with as few risk factors as possible.
 - Begin ART early, treat infected partner, screen for STDs
 - Cigarette smoke, drugs, alcohol, nutrition, folic acid
- Fully informed about the use of antiretroviral therapies to prevent HIV transmission

Thinking about having a



Family planning integrated into HIV care

- Pregnancy Planning
- Birth Control Options
- Testing and treatment of STDs
- Risk Reduction strategies
- □ Rapid testing of partners

Every Woman – Every Visit

- □ At every visit ask pregnancy intentions.
- What are you doing about this:
 - If desire pregnancy how are you optimizing your health and preventing transmission?
 - If you do not desire pregnancy what are you doing to prevent pregnancy and prevent transmission?

Rapid testing in a Women's Care Center (FP/OB/GYN)

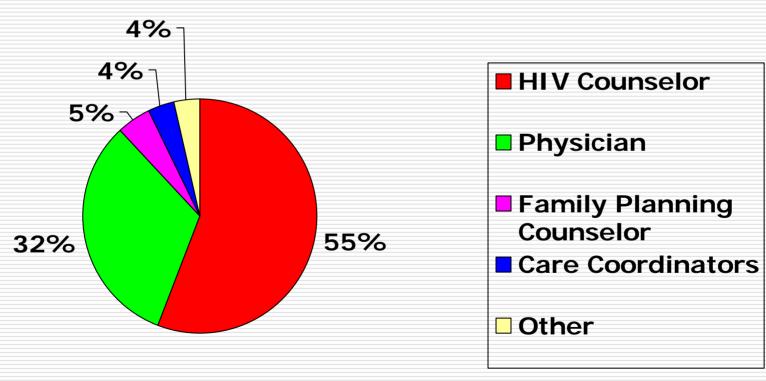
- Opt-out rapid HIV testing
 - Every pt who has not been tested within 6 months
- Priorities:
 - Pregnant women
 - at intake
 - at 32 weeks
 - Patients requesting or symptomatic of STDs
 - Patients seeking pregnancy testing
 - Partners

826 Rapid tests 9/03 - 2/05

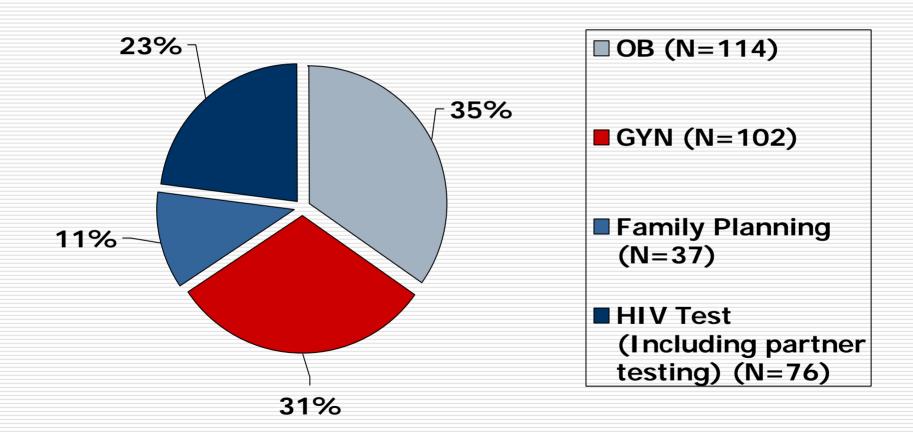
- 2 positive tests in non-pregnant patients
 - linked to HIV care on-site
- 6 positive test in pregnant women
 - second and third trimester
 - all linked to on-site prenatal and HIV care
- All infants HIV negative
- O false positive test results

Rapid HIV Testing by provider

Rapid HIV Test Offered By: (N=329)



Reason for visit: 90% female, 10% male:

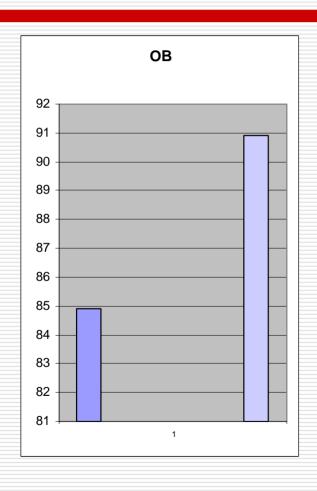


Evaluation of Rapid Testing program

- To determine if HIV testing had increased since rapid testing offered
- ■Started 9-03 (2 yrs)
 - Staff received HIV training
 - Rapid HIV implemented
- Did these two events increase HIV testing rates?



OB Chart Audit Results

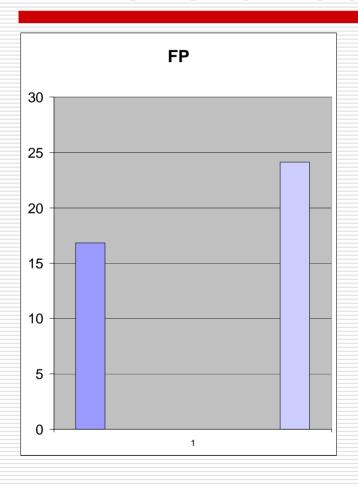


□ Pre-Sept. 2003 rate ~ 85%

□ Post-Sept. 2003 rate ~ 91%



FP Chart Audit Results



□ Pre-Sept. 2003 rate ~ 17%

□ Post-Sept. 2003 rate ~ 24%



Our Challenges

- Labor-intensive startup process
- Buy-in from staff at all levels: front desk, lab tech, medical ass., nursing, administrative and medical staff
 - Commitment to prioritize HIV testing
- Challenges associated with implementing a new standard of care into a busy urban clinic setting
 - Clinic flow issues
- Challenges that stem from collaboration of multidisciplinary team involving various departments and stakeholders

Rapid Testing Successes

- High acceptance rate by patients
- Opportunity to educate clinic staff, attendings and residents
- "Think HIV": Increased staff awareness of HIV and opportunity for capacity-building
 - "culture climate" change
- Opportunity to deliver HIV prevention message for each client
- Continually identifying new prevention needs: Muslim community; LGBT individuals; teens
- Next steps...

Increased capacity-building, train staff to do rapid HIV testing

32 Week Gestation Retest

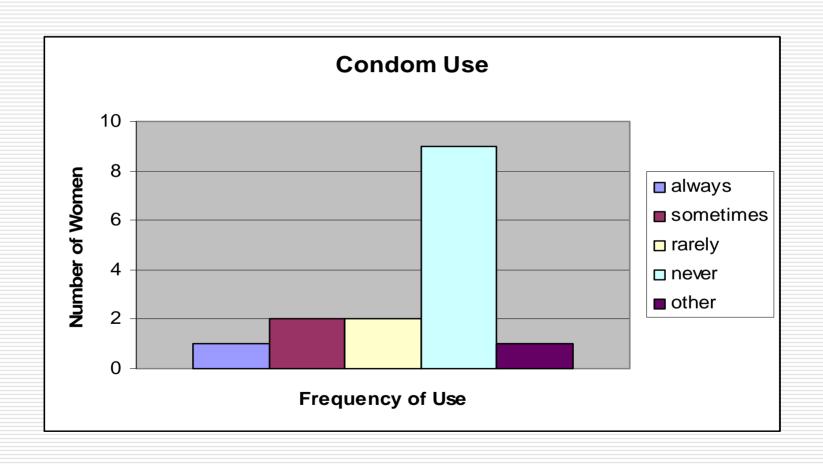
- Primary HIV Infection in Pregnancy
- ACOG Committee Opinion Nov. 2004
 - High prevalence areas
 - Women known to be high risk
 - Women who declined earlier testing



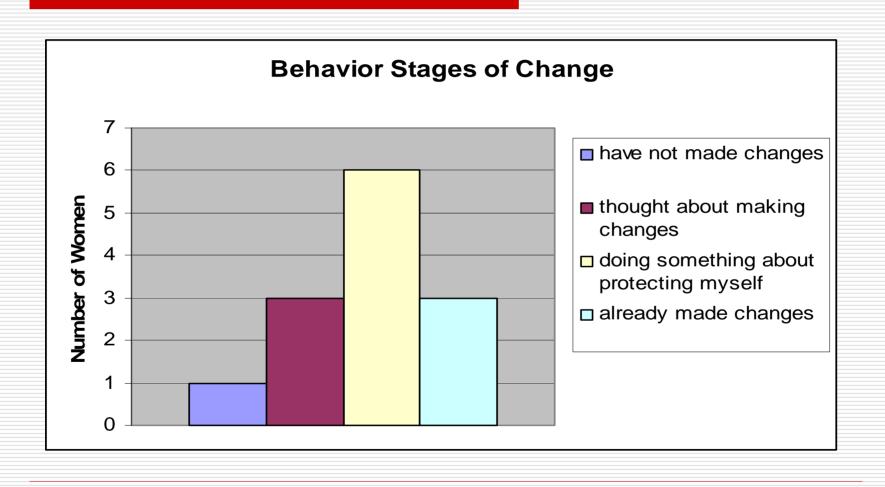
32 week re-test

- 15 women offered retest, 4 declined
- □ The age range of the women were 22-26 years of age
- Condom use was not consistent among the patients during pregnancy
- Majority of the patients felt that they were "committed to protecting themselves from HIV and doing something about it"

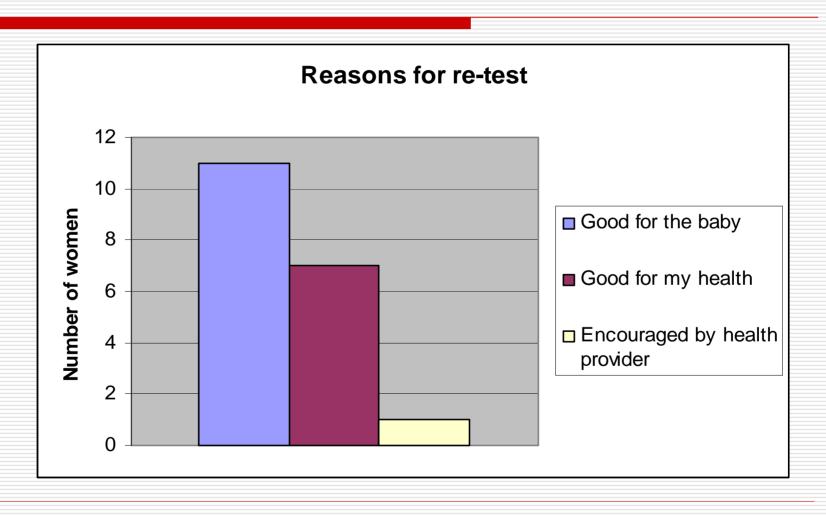
Results



Results



Results



Integration of OB and HIV services

- 0% Transmission Campaign
- Educational Program monthly for "team": HIV team, OB/GYN, neonatology, pediatric clinic.
- Two clinics a week dedicated to HIV pregnant patients.
 - Co-location of services.





Now What???

Rapid testing in the DR of all unregistered and untested pregnant women in a non-research setting.

- Offer rapid HIV testing to all pregnant women who present to DR with unknown status (opt-out)
 - Applies to women who have inadequate prenatal care (<2 prenatal visits)
 - Goal is for all DR pts with undocumented HIV test
- Train nurses, residents and doctors HIV testing counseling techniques for women in labor
- □ Offer AZT IV to all women with HIV+ test results
- AZT to infant within 24 hours of birth to all HIV+ test results even none given during labor
- Expedited ELISA April 2002; Oraquick March 2005
 - 216 tests performed

Rapid HIV Testing in Labor and Delivery @Hahnemann Hospital (4/29/02-3/6/05)

■ N=216 Rapid HIV Tests performed by Hahnemann Laboratory (68 expedited ELISA; 148 OraQuick)

Demographics of patients tested:

- All patients had no or limited (<2 visits) prenatal care</p>
- 85% AA; 7% White; 8% Other/Unknown
- 15-45 yrs old; mean age 27.41 years
- 90% single; 10% married
- 86% unemployed; 14% employed

Rapid Test Turn-around Time (TAT): "Expedited" ELISA vs. OraQuick

Expedited ELISA utilized April 2002-Sept 2003:

- □ TAT ranged from 1:51 to 13 hours.
- Median time 4 hours.
- □ 3% of test results returned in <2 hours.</p>
- □ 0% of test results returned in <1 hour.</p>

OraQuick 2005 data (thru March 05):

- □ TAT ranged from 21 minutes to 6 hours.
- Median time 90 minutes.
- □ 48% of test results returned in <2 hours.</p>
- □ **19%** of test results returned in <1 hour.

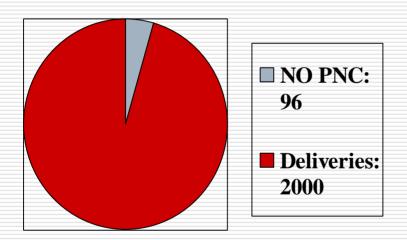
4/216 HIV+ results: 2% pos rate

- #1: Expedited ELISA Post Partum
 - infant started AZT within 6 hours of birth
 - d/c'd after neg western blot
- □ #2: Oraquick- 32 weeks gestation
 - premature labor ceased
 - entered prenatal and HIV care
 - VL 32,000, HAART started
 - 36 wks gestation VL<50</p>
 - AZT at delivery, vaginal deliver, infant
 - AZT x 6 weeks postpartum
 - Baby HIV-

HIV+ results

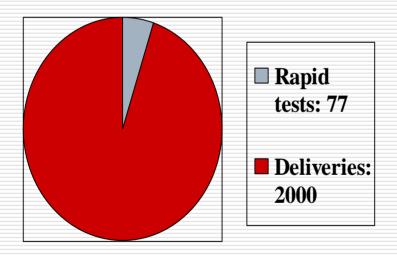
- #3: Oraquick at 38 weeks gestation
 - premature labor, C/S with AZT
 - AZT infant x 6 weeks postpartum
 - Baby HIV-
- ☐ #4: Oraquick at 38 weeks
 - AZT IV, NVP,pt refused C/S after counseling.
 - AZT to infant X 6wks
 - + cocaine urine screen, pt's name falsified, open
 DHS case with 3 yr old, homeless
 - 24 hours DNA neg: four month test HIV+

Projected number of No Prenatal Care Patients at HUH



4.8% of patients who deliver at HUH have had <2 prenatal visits: 96/2000.

Rapid Tests: Jan 2004 – Dec 2004



- 104 rapid tests done
- 5.2% of deliveries received rapid test: 104/2000

Linkage Into Care

- Before discharging baby from nursery:
 - AZT (zidovudine, Retrovir)
 - 2 mg/kg/dose every 6 hours for 6 weeks
 - Ensure mother has adequate supply
 - Primary care appointment with HIV specialist
 - Mom and infant